

rangement for a period of less than ten years, and requiring an annual payment in excess of \$50,000 shall be entered into by the Secretary of State for the purpose of renting or leasing offices, buildings, grounds, or living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service abroad, unless such lease or other rental arrangement is approved by the Secretary. The Secretary may delegate his authority under this section only to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration or to the Director of the Office of Foreign Buildings. The Secretary shall keep the Congress fully and currently informed with respect to leases or other rental arrangements approved under this section.

**(b) Advance payments for long-term leases and lease purchase**

The Secretary may, subject to the availability of appropriations, make advance payments for long-term leases and lease-purchase agreements, if the Secretary or his designee determines, in each case, that such payments are in the interest of the United States Government in carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

(May 7, 1926, ch. 250, §10, as added Pub. L. 89-636, §4, Oct. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 882; amended Pub. L. 102-138, title I, §115(a), (b), Oct. 28, 1991, 105 Stat. 655.)

AMENDMENTS

1991—Pub. L. 102-138 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), inserted heading, substituted “\$50,000” for “\$25,000,” and added subsec. (b).

AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF STATE

Except as otherwise provided, Secretary of State to have and exercise any authority vested by law in any official or office of Department of State and references to such officials or offices deemed to refer to Secretary of State or Department of State, as appropriate, see section 2651a of this title and section 161(d) of Pub. L. 103-236, set out as a note under section 2651a of this title.

**§ 302. Award of contracts**

**(a) Eligibility limitation for construction, etc., abroad**

Eligibility for award of contracts under this chapter or of any other contract by the Secretary of State, including lease-back or other agreements, the purpose of which is to obtain the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings and grounds abroad, when estimated to exceed \$5,000,000, including any contract alternatives or options, shall be limited, after a determination that adequate competition will be obtained thereby, to (1) American-owned bidders and (2) bidders from countries which permit or agree to permit substantially equal access to American bidders for comparable diplomatic and consular building projects, except that participation may be permitted by or limited to host-country bidders where required by international agreement or by the law of the host country or where determined by the Secretary of State to be necessary in the interest of bilateral relations or necessary to carry out the construction project.

**(b) Foreign laws and regulations; competitive status and adequacy; bidder qualifications**

(1) Generally applicable laws and regulations pertaining to licensing and other qualifications

to do business in the country in which the contract is to be performed shall not be deemed a limitation of access for purposes of this section.

(2) For purposes of determining competitive status, bids qualifying under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be reduced by 10 per centum.

(3) A determination of adequacy of competition for purposes of subsection (a) of this section shall be made after advance publication by the Secretary of State of the proposed project, and receipt from not less than two prospective responsible bidders of intent to submit a bid or proposal. If competition is not determined to be adequate, contracts may be awarded without regard to subsection (a) of this section and this subsection.

(4) Bidder qualification under subsection (a) of this section shall be determined on the basis of nationality of ownership, the burden of which shall be on the prospective bidder. Qualification under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall require evidence of (A) performance of similar construction work in the United States, and (B) either (i) ownership in excess of fifty percent by United States citizens or permanent residents, or (ii) incorporation in the United States for more than three years and employment of United States citizens or permanent residents in more than half of the corporation's permanent full-time professional and managerial positions in the United States.

(5) Qualification under this section shall be established on the basis of determinations at the time bids are requested.

**(c) Contracts for construction, etc., in United States**

Contracts for construction, alteration, or repair in the United States for or on behalf of any foreign mission (as defined in section 202(a)(4)<sup>1</sup> of title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4302(a)(4)) may, pursuant to the authority of that title [22 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.], only be awarded to or performed by bidders qualifying under subsection (a) (1) or (2) or by nationals of the country for which the contract is being performed who are granted the right of entry into the United States for that purpose.

**(d) Discretionary determinations by Secretary of State**

Determinations under this section shall be committed to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

**(e) Termination of requirements**

This section shall cease to be effective when the Secretary of State determines that there are internationally-agree-upon<sup>2</sup> rules in effect on bidding for construction contracts.

(May 7, 1926, ch. 250, §11, as added Pub. L. 98-164, title I, §136, Nov. 22, 1983, 97 Stat. 1029.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Title II of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, referred to in subsec. (c), is title II of act Aug. 1, 1956, ch. 841, as added Aug. 24, 1982, Pub. L.

<sup>1</sup> See References in Text note below.

<sup>2</sup> So in original. Probably should be “internationally-agreed-upon”.

97-241, title II, §202(b), 96 Stat. 283, known as the Foreign Missions Act, which is classified principally to chapter 53 (§4301 et seq.) of this title. Section 202(a)(4) of title II was redesignated section 202(a)(3), and former section 202(a)(5) was redesignated section 202(a)(4), by Pub. L. 103-236, title I, §162(o)(1), Apr. 30, 1994, 108 Stat. 409. For complete classification of title II to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 4301 of this title and Tables.

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 4852 of this title.

### § 303. Annual report on overseas surplus properties

Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report listing overseas United States surplus properties that are administered under this chapter and that have been identified for sale.

(May 7, 1926, ch. 250, §12, as added Pub. L. 105-277, div. G, subdiv. B, title XXII, §2215, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-814.)

## CHAPTER 9—FOREIGN WARS, WAR MATERIALS, AND NEUTRALITY

### SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS

Sec.

- 401. Illegal exportation of war materials.
  - (a) Seizure and forfeiture of materials and carriers.
  - (b) Applicability of laws relating to seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation.
  - (c) Disposition of forfeited materials.

402 to 405. Repealed.

406. Interference with foreign trade.

407. Repealed.

408. Use of land and naval forces to prevent exportation.

408a. “United States” defined.

409 to 420. Repealed or Omitted.

421. Contracts by Government agencies for defense articles, services, etc., for foreign governments in interests of United States.

422. Retention for United States of defense articles procured for foreign governments.

423. Omitted.

### SUBCHAPTER II—NEUTRALITY

441. Proclamation of state of war between foreign states.

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(b) Revocation of proclamation.

442, 443. Repealed.

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445. Travel on vessels of belligerent states.

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(a) Unlawful acts.

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Sec.

(c) Revocation of proclamation.

449. American republics.

450. Restrictions on use of American ports.

(a) Bond to insure non-delivery of men, ammunition, fuel, etc.

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(c) Alien seaman; bond.

451. Submarines and armed merchant vessels.

452. Repealed.

453. Regulations.

454. Unlawful use of the American flag by vessel of foreign state.

455. General penalty provision.

456. Definitions.

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### SUBCHAPTER III—PREVENTION OF OFFENSES AGAINST NEUTRALITY

461. Enforcement by courts; employment of land or naval forces.

462. Compelling foreign vessels to depart.

463. Bonds from armed vessels on clearing.

464. Detention by collectors of customs.

465. Detention of vessels.

### PROCLAMATIONS RESPECTING WAR AND NEUTRALITY

See notes preceding section 1 of Title 50, Appendix, War and National Defense.

### SUBCHAPTER I—WAR MATERIALS

#### § 401. Illegal exportation of war materials

##### (a) Seizure and forfeiture of materials and carriers

Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States any arms or munitions of war or other articles in violation of law, or whenever it is known or there shall be probable cause to believe that any arms or munitions of war or other articles are intended to be or are being or have been exported or removed from the United States in violation of law, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain such arms or munitions of war or other articles and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such arms or munitions of war or other articles. The Secretary of Commerce may seize and detain any commodity (other than arms or munitions of war) or technology which is intended to be or is being exported in violation of laws governing such exports and may seize and detain any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft containing the same or which has been used or is being used in exporting or attempting to export such articles. All arms or munitions of war and other articles, vessels, vehicles, and aircraft seized pursuant to this subsection shall be forfeited.

##### (b) Applicability of laws relating to seizure, forfeiture, and condemnation

All provisions of law relating to seizure, summary and judicial forfeiture and condemnation for violation of the customs laws, the disposition of the property forfeited or condemned or the proceeds from the sale thereof; the remission or mitigation of such forfeitures; and the compromise of claims and the award of compensation to informers in respect of such forfeitures shall apply to seizures and forfeitures in-